1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

to the Front Line will be found

THE SUN, Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true

to its convictions, truthful before all else, and prices in the cause of truth and right. THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Bunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. and to-morrow morning, must be handed

in this evening before six o'clock. The American Case Abandoned. The main point of the American fishermen, and of the State Department in its pre-

privileges in the Canadian ports, such as the Canadian fishermen enjoy in our ports. On June 7, 1886, in a letter to the British Minister, Elir LIONEL WEST, this claim was clearly and concisely defined by Secretary BAYARD:

"I carnestly protest against this unwarranted with helding of lawful commercial privileges from an Amer. ment thereon the Government of Great Britain

Over and over again, in language equally lear and vigorous, was this claim stated by Mr. BAYARD in his communication to Minister WEST.

The treaty now before the Senate abandons this point altogether.

This abandonment is not the result of dinlematic compulsion. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in his report to Lord SALISBURY lets out the fact that the American negotiators surrendered their main point without firing a gun. They came down like Cant. Scott's coon.

"The United States," says Mr. CHAMBER-MAIN, " was ready to recognize the right of Canada to guard the interests of her fishermen and withhold any of the special advantages conferred by the proximity of her ports and harbors to the common fishing grounds."

Ready to recognize Canada's right to withhold our rights?

The American pegotiators went further still and agreed that if we obtained these privileges which Mr. BAYARD had been claiming as a right, we should pay heavily for m. The price we are to pay, under the treaty, means the destruction of the American fishing industry!

The American case was abandoned-surely not by Mr. BAYARD, who had been stating It so clearly and so vigorously in his letters to the British Minister.

Who, then, abandoned the American case i

The Crown Prince's Condition; Its Political Significance.

According to the tenor of the latest renorts from San Remo, FREDERICK WILLIAM. Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, has at most but a few months, and, in all likelihood, but a few weeks, to live. never will be Emperor; for if precautions had not already been taken by the house of sceptre to a moribund in order that the Princess VICTORIA of England may hereafter hold the rank not of the Crown Prince's widow, but of Empress Downger,

the next Emperor of Germany. This will at once be recognized as a fact of large significance with regard to both the foreign and en a matter of considerable interest. while for Frenchmen it teems with issues scarcely less momentous than those with which it is fraught for German Liberals. The Crown Prince has shown himself a gallant soldier and a competent commander; nevertheless he was known to be sincerely wishful of peace with his neighbors, and opposed to the excessive development of militarism under which Germany has grouned for swenty years. Those Frenchmen are undoubtedly mistaken who imagine, with Senor give back Alsace-Lorraine; on the contrary, not BISMARCK himself would have adhered more firmly than the Crown Prince to the resolve announced in the patriotic lyric: "No, ye shall never have it, the free, the German Rhine." But secure at least they would have been from wanton provocation at the hands of FREDERICK WILLIAM-from a second implacable attempt, like that foiled by Russia in 1875, to crush the renascent enon the fast dwindling remnant of the Ger

man Liberals the knowledge that the Crown Prince is never to reign over them must fall like a death sentence. For many years they have waited and taken comfort in the thought that with the accession of the Crown Prince and his English consort their hour would come at last. The veterans among them look back to the Parliament of the North German Confederation, wherein they were the masters, but wherein many of them listened to the voice of the charmer, promising that if they helped him to make Germany united, he would help them afterward to make her free. They remember, too, that even after the creation of the empire there was a brief season when the National Liberals, then culte as truly Liberal as National, commanded a majority in the Reichstag. What looked like sunrise proved but twilight, followed by a long and deepening night. The hopes of parliamentary government were rudely shattered, and the one great privilege eded to the people's representatives the control of the purse, which in England means power over the sword -was reduced almost to a nullity by an army appropriation fixed for years in Meanwhile the numbers of the genuine Liberais have been so grievously

out down that they are able only to offer a

the term of Parliaments quinquennial. Yet, under the incessant stress of disappointment and disaster, they did not entirely lose heart, so long as they looked forward to the speedy coming of a monarch who meant, it was believed, to reign through Ministers accountable to the spokesmen of the people.

Not since the death of the Duo DE BOUR-GOGNE has the untimely taking off of the heir of a great monarchy seemed likely to have graver consequences for his prospec tive subjects. The great commercial and industrial centres, where German liberalism lingers, will have cause to mourn the loss of the Crown Prince, and Frenchmen are beginning to discover that with him will pass nway a magnanimous enemy, if circumstances debarred him from being a sympathizing friend.

What the Public Require.

In 1883, when the Brooklyn Bridge was opened for traffic, our elevated railroads were carrying about 250,000 passengers a day, or about half as many as are carried now, five years later. Meantime the number Daily \$6 00 of persons and vehicles crossing the bridge has vastly increased.

These figures show how important a centra the vicinity of the entrance to the bridge has become. All the bridge traffic and a great the elevated railroad travel are brought together there in a narrow space, which is still further crowded because in the same vicinity the street-car lines doing the largest business have their terminus.

There is no other point in town to which so vast a number of people do regularly tend, with the consequence that Park row, from Frankfort street to the bridge en trance and the elevated railroad station, is now one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the world, and at morning and evening, when the travel is the greatest, it is liminary correspondence, was the right of our fishing vessels to enjoy commercial probably the most crowded centre in the

> Yet the terminal facilities of both the bridge and the elevated railroad at this point would be inadequate if the travel were but a quarter of what it is at present. The entrance to the station is by wooden stairs, narrow and mean, and to reach it the thousands of passengers on the easterly side of the street must cross the roadway to the bridge, over which streams of vehicles are constantly passing, and subjecting them to veratious delays.

It is an outrage on the public that they are compelled to submit to such a state of things, and as the travel is growing rapidly over both the bridge and by the street railroads, the imposition daily becomes more unendurable. Yet the Manhattan Company and the bridge trustees have only to take advantage of obvious opportunities to make their terminal facilities in Park row altogether satisfactory.

Instead of their wretched sheds, approached by narrow and steep stairs, let them acquire the property between the bridge entrance and Frankfort street, and erect, on the site of the present French's Hotel, a station and terminus that will be adequate and architecturally worthy of the town and of their enormous traffic. This building, too, can be made to supply the further accommodations for the city Government, which are so greatly needed.

The public convenience must at length be onsidered at this chief centre of travel.

It is Not Our Business.

In the letter which the Bishop of London has just sent to Bishop Porren of this city, he complains that the refusal of our Govern ment to enter into an international agreement to prevent the sale of alcohol and firearms to the natives of the Pacific Islands. has thwarted the movement set on foot by Great Britain to put an end to the abuses caused by this traffic. We have not been informed of the reasons that led Secretary BAYARD to decline to enter this alliance, but it is not at all unlikely that his decision was based partly upon the undeniable fact that we are not engaged in the exportation of We may, therefore, take for granted that he spirits for the use of savages in any part of the world. An insignificant tramp trader has done some damage in this line now and HOHENZOLLERN to bar the accession of a then, but it is doubtful if a single American victim of incurable and swift disease, it firm is aiding to fasten alcoholism upon Pawould be the duty of the present occupant of | cific islanders; and it is certain that in the the throne to establish such a precedent. story of abuses with which the English have Rice customs courtesy to great kings, but fortifled their prohibitive policy they have with a man like Bismanck at the ear of the not mentioned even one American firm or Kaiser, the vast interests of Germany will ship, though the people of Sidney and other not be jeoparded by the transfer of the British colonial ports figure prominently in the parrative.

It is not we who are permitting the greed of rumsellers to debauch the savage races. The stuff that is inflicting the most appall-We assume, then, that Prince WILLIAM, ing evils upon Africa does not come from the eldest son of the Crown Prince, is to be our shores. We keep cruisers in Alaskan waters for the express purpose of preventing the sale of rum to the Indiana under our protection. Great Britain refused to conome policy of Germany. It is even to Eng- | clude a commercial treaty with the Malagasy except upon the basis of the free admission of spirits of all kinds, while our treaty with the Queen of Madagascar permits her to levy any duty she pleases upon spirits or to

exclude them entirely. It is something new for the English to as sume to be leaders of reform in matters relating to improper but profitable traffic with savages. It is only a few months ago that Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed a committee that he saw no way at present to lessen the evils of CASTRLAB, that he might have consented to the African rum trade. We are glad indeed to see the slightest indication that the leading nations of Europe are inclined at last to put any restraints upon the murderous trade of their merchants; but we object to the recent attempts of some foreign newspapers to hold us up as obstacles in the way of remedying a shocking condition of things, the responsibility for which happens to fit the shoulders of their people, and not ours.

An Important Gain for "Larry."

Civility stands almost next to truthfulness, and we observe with emotions which we shall not attempt to express the wonderful progress that "LARRY" GODEIN of the Second ward has made in this respect since

he began to wrestle with his divvie. This important gain for "LARRY" over his nsolent and lying divvie is best exhibited by

means of the exact statistics. The great moral struggle in the Second ward has been in progress just one month. During that time, leaving out Sundays and WASHINGTON'S birthday, when "LARRY' GODEIN's newspaper did not appear, there have been twenty-four numbers of the Evening Post. By actual count it appears that "LARRY" GODKIN'S divvle has succeeded during that period in forcing into the columns of the Evening Post a contemptuous reference to any statesman or politician by means of his old trick of nickname and

quotation marks on six occasions only: MATT! SHED!

The record for the month is even more creditable than at first appears. Out of the six (6) instances of relapse, not less than three feeble protest against the new law making | (3) occurred simultaneously, and upon a day

when the divvie was provoked to extraordinary energy by the taunts of our well meaning, but sometimes injudicious neighbor, the Tribune. The great fact remains that upon twenty days out of a possible twenty-four the editorial page of "LARRY' GODKIN's Evening Post was as clean in this particular as that of a respectable, respected, and self-respecting newspaper.

To appreciate the full significance of the victory of "LARRY" GODEIN's better nature over one of the worst, although not the worst of his bad old divvie's characteristic habits, hunt up and examine any number of the Evening Post issued before the date of his memorable resolution of Feb. 4, 1838.

"LARRY'S" new-born humility of spirit and civility of utterance are most encouraging signs. We have been almost afraid to speak of them, for fear of stimulating the divvie to renewed efforts; but this part of the reform now seems sufficiently well established to justify the public announcement. The alethometer stood yesterday at 20.

Dump the Garbage in the Sea. A bill lately introduced in the Assembly by Mr. HENRY F. HAGGERTY of Kings county, and reported favorably from committee,

enacted would be an intolerable outrage. It proposes to allow the dumping of New York city garbage in Long Island Sound at a point not nearer than twenty miles from City Hall. The stuff, therefore, that the law now says shall be taken out to sea and committed to the ocean, would be dropped along the banks of narrow waters which are completely hemmed in by the dwelling places of a very large population. The probability is, judging from the experience of dumping by way of Sandy Hook, that the garbage would be deposited within the twenty-mile line, and thus the whole East River, from Hell Gate to Throgg's Neck, and the Sound beyond to Sands Point, a narrow passage, would be strewn with city refuse, and the effect would be seen and smelt all along the

shores on both sides. But even if the prescribed limit should be igidly observed, the effect would still be disastrous and intolerable. Twenty miles from City Hall, on the Sound, carries one to Prospect Point, or about half a mile beyond Execution Light. This is at the mouth of Hempstead harbor, and on the edge of the Sound's first broad expanse and one of its greatest ovster fields. Barring a sandy stretch at the eastern end of Long Island, the shores of the Sound on either side are thickly populated clear up to Plum Gut and Fisher's Island. By this bill these shores, which are now clean, sweet, and beautiful, would be deluged with filth and perhaps impregnated with disease.

There is no excuse for it. In front of New York harbor is a vast expanse where street sweepings, until disposed of by some chemical or mechanical process, should be deposited; and so long as the ocean lies before us, the broad and "exonerating" sea, as Oscar WILDE'S poetle fancy saw it, it is there where the city's garbage should be dumped.

Gen. NEAL DOW was decidedly not elected Mayor of Portland yesterday. Apparently the Portland people don't want the Prohibitory law enforced even to the moderate extent to which it is capable of enforcement.

It seems that somewhere out in Missouri there is an ex-Confederate Colonel named E. W. HILL, who claims to be a brother of Governor HILL of New York, and in the Enterprise-Messenger this gentleman attacks the Governor on the ground that he refused to exert himself some office under the Federal Administration.

Now it is highly creditable to the Governor that he refused to do this thing. No public man has a right to employ his official influence for the benefit of members of his family No man will do this who truly considers that a public office is a public trust, and Col. HILL ices not harm the Governor, but benefits him

JOHN MOST has ready a lecture on "The Scientific Basis of Anarchy." The Scientific Basis of Anarchy costs five cents a glass. Special reduction to large consumers with an-

The Albany Times declares that it is not Governor HILL's organ. "We are nobody's organ." says our contemporary. "We are no organ. We are a fog horn." And a very salutary fog horn indeed, scattering the mists of ignorance and prejudice by the vital shock of

Senator BLAIR wants Congress to vote \$500,000 for a Colored World's Fair, to be held at Atlanta next year. As a permanent exhibition there is nothing superior to BLAIR.

The Hon. PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE and his happy band have begun a melodious peregrination through the land. A Presidential year is a great year for harmony.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans joins with Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and THE SUN in condemning the names which have been given to some of the new Territories, and which it is proposed to retain when they are admitted as States. These names are Washington, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, all evincing a feeling that is innocent enough, but a most discreditable poverty of imagination. Another Territory also has an appellation which ought to be changed, and this is the Territory known as Montana. It is nothing out a wretched Latin adjective, meaning simply "mountainous," and why any body of intelligent gentlemen like the members of Congress, who have enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, should damage a valuable part of North America by encumbering it with a title so insignificant and poverty stricken is a question beyond conjecture. Will some intelligent scholar of that Territory report an Indian name which sounds well and means something, so that by means thereof an effort may be made to right this wrong?

The new Duke of RUTLAND will be better remembered as Lord John Manners, the author of probably the silliest distich ever composed by man:

"Let art and commerce, laws, and learning dia, But leave us still our old nobility.

The latest Iowa idea is a coal palace, which s to be built in Oskaloosa of big blocks of coal. It is to be finished by the middle of August. the very time when the ice palace is a fond dream of the soul, and the thought of coal a misery. But the Iowa people must amuse themselves in their own way.

The literary world is thrilled with the an nouncement that the Hon, Bloopgood H. Cur-TER. the Long Island Farmer Poet Lariat, has been sued for two hundred and sixty dollars. the same being the price of his board for one year. It will be seen that nectar and ambrosia are cheap.

Lord LONSDALE has apparently been havng some amusement at the expense of a reporter whose acquaintance with the literature of Arctic travel is a little rusty. One of our esteemed contemporaries gravely sets forth that the retired theatrical manager will meet at the mouth of the Mackenzie River a little steamer from San Francisco, which will take him on to Baffin's Bay, a little jaunt which, our contemporary neglects to mention, will solve the question of the northwest passage. It is delightful to see a New York newspaper speak of this beautiful project as calmly as though it were a pleasure trip in summer seas. While his lordship is gliding along on his little steamer, he will perhaps discover the battered hulk of the old Investigator, in which McCruzz tried to make the same jour-

ney, leaving her finally to her fate in the ice that had imprisoned her for three years. In keeping with this scheme of Arctic travel, we are informed that Lord Lossball will "travel in Greenland in sleighs." It is to be hoped that his new facility for polar research will have the proper accompaniment of horses and ils, for there is no doubt that the eleigh b average Eskimo dog, if hitched to such an unscenstomed conveyance, would go on a strike

We read in the Cincinnati Enquirer that Governor Gray of Indiana is seeking the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. It is a sound ambition, and Governor GRAY is a capable and deserving statesman. There are also those who think that he might make an available candidate for the Presidency itself.

at once.

The experiment of employing white soldiers to carry on an arduous campaign amid the dense bush and awamps of the low-lying parts of tropical Africa is not often tried, and after the experience of Sir Francis DE WINTO against King Ja Ja is not likely to be repeated except in case of dire necessity. The negroes of the First West India Regiment formed the bulk of the column, which included, however, many Europeans, nearly every one of whom, it is said, was on the sick list when the expedition returned to Freetown about six weeks after it started out. Had the column been composed entirely of whites they would hardly have been able to drag their fever-shaken limbs back to the coast. There is much plausibility in the contention of the well-known Liberian scholar, Dr. BLYDEN, that the reclamation of savage Africa can proceed no faster than her own sons are prepared for the work of catrying it on.

Sweet springtide! Overshoes and colds were in full bloom last night.

A Great Democratic Leader.

From the Atlanta Constitution. As might have been expected, the abuse of Mr. Randall by the Democratic free traders has had no effect whatever on that gentleman. All the attacks that have been made on him by newspapers and politicians have fallen short of the mark. The whipper-snappers who criticise him have not even attracted his attention. He is still the great Democratic leader in Congress, and is recognized as such whenever he

He spoke a few words on the tariff question ast Wednesday, and the House hung on his words. As usual, they were words of wisdom. prompted by patriotism, and tempered by that conservative spirit that is always the mark of genuine statesmanship. He said he did not believe that there was a conspiracy against the protective system of the United States, or that it has the slightest chance of success if it did exist. This remark was met by applause on the part of the Democrats, thus showing that the free traders and agents of the Whiskey Ring have not made much headway in Congress. When Mr. Randall speaks the whole House listens and applauds, and it is because he

speaks the words of truth and soberness. It is a great pity that other Democratic Congressmen do not follow Mr. Randall's example.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The London firemen are to follow their French colwith them germs of chicken cholers. The Australian are about to adopt Pasteur's plan of destroying their An elephant in the funeral procession to a recent Hinlos cremation were a silver col ar worth £3,000.

Copies of the "National Anthems of all Nations" re to be provided for all England's regimental bands. Boys at the head schools, young men at the universities and entering the public service, average three inches taller, and from six to twenty pounds heavier than boys in the Board schools and young apprentices

in the workshops.

New York's tall buildings must be being copied, judging by this notice in a London journal: "Mr. Hankey's tall house has become such a success that the principle s to be still further extended."

There are 2,177 newspapers published in the United Kingdom. 454 of which are in London.

Justice Grantham recently commuted the sentence of a prisoner to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in stead of six months' imprisonment and two floggings He thought the former sentence was more merciful.

There is a newspaper museum at Aix la Chapelle containing files or specimens of more than 17,000 newspe pers, haif the full press of the world. Among ther

the forty-sixth number of the Texas Democrat, put ished at Houston in 1864 on wall paper. Mme. Nilsson announces two farewell concerts at St. James's Hall and Albert Hall this coming season, and i The Italian laborer is making considerable trouble for the French laborer in France. There are said to be not

less than 250,000 Italians at work there now.

The working day in Paris has been reduced from eleven hours to ten hours. The very bottom of the trouble into which Mr. Wilson,

Limonsin, and, being slow with her rent, Mme. Limonsin selved her best dress and then Mme. De Holsey began The apes on the Rock of Gibraltar have increased in such numbers that they are to be partially suppressed. Another new theatre devoted to English opera is to be

built in Loudon. Mr. W. S. Gilbert is also going to have another theatre, probably near Charing Cross. Florence Wood, the daughter of Mrs. John Wood, made her debut on Feb. 28 in "The Man that Hesitates." At the Queen's first drawing room this year "more high dices were worn by special permission than had ever een observed before.

The fifteenth foo ball match between Oxford and ambridge Universities was won by Oxford by three There have been lately several important changes in

the German army. Count Waldersee, formerly Von Moltke's substitute, has been placed in command of the innoverian army corps, and Count Hazeler, one of the best strategists in the army, has succeeded him. Count Blumenthal chief of the Grown Prince's staff in the Franco-Prussian war, will retire on account of sze. A chair of "Darwiniam" (or Spenceriam) has been

founded at the College de France by the Municipal Council of Paris. M. Ribot, the eminent psychologist has been appointed the first professor. In a recent conversation a bookmaker said that he was well satisfied with the prompt payment of his debtora. Bis outstanding accounts only amounted to £300,000 aweek, and as his "turnover" amounted to £50,000 aweek.

this was regarded as a small item. And there are others like him on the British turf, too. Mrs. John W. Mackay has been having a grand round of entertainments in the form of dinner parties at her residence in Buckingham Gate. Her visiting list grows

steadily bigger and better. Jubiles presents still pour in on the Pope. Many spartments in the Varican are full, and the Roman rai way station is crowded with packages yet unopened. great many have been stoler

Musical temperance societies are the latest develop-Frenchmen are beginning to talk about forbidding the employment of children in circuses and theatres.

The German Singers' Union, which now numbers up-

ward of 63,380 members, will hold its next music festival d Vienna this summer. The new prima donna Nikita has made a magnificent A new musical instrument, the Clavi harp, the inven-

tion of M. Dieix of Brussela has passed a successful pri-vate trial. It has a keyboard tike a plano, but the mechanism plucks the strings like a harp instead of triking them. Any plantet can play it. Silenced by Mrs. Cleveland.

From the Boston Courter

Mrs. Cieveland's tact is never, say those who have closely observed her, more admirable than when the finds it necessary to administer a deserved rebuke. is told that some one had the audacity to say to her "Mra Cieveland, is seems a pity that you should, be-cause of the eliquette which surrounds the exalted po-sition of the wife of a President, be deharred from all the pleasures such as dancing—natural to your youth. The President should have married your mother, and then, as the young lady of the White House, you could have

Mrs. Cleveland listened quietly, but with a rising color, and, when the other paused, answered with an unmi takable earnestness, but with no touch of asperity in her abruptness in her manner, as she drew h up to her full height: "I am sure I am very goad I mar

Now Let the Staters, Cousins, and Aunts of Veterans Organize

From the Minneapolis Tribune A secret meeting was attended by about twenty-dwe ladies in the pariors of the Windsor Hotel last evening. Their purpose was the formation of a branch of a new order in a measure auxiliary to the O. A. B., and known as the "Daughters of Veteraus," and was understood that the preliminaries of organization

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Why Cling to President Cleveland? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe in this morning's issue of THE SUR you publish an ele-quent "Warning from the Empire State of the South.

cratic paper, the Atlanta Constitution.
With all this influential and widely-circulated paper which may be termed the leading Democratic journal in the South-has to pay about the advantages of the protective pelicy, and the danger to the Democrati party of making a campaign on the line of Fresident Cleveland's message, the great body of the Democracy

taken from that very able and eminently sound Demo

in the Northern States will fully agree.

The Constitution may well inquire what would be the inevitable result of such a campaign. It may well call a halt before the Democratic party is irrevocably committed to the "crazy theories" of Henry Watterson and the free traders of the country. It is eminently in or-der for the Constitution to say: "We would like very much to hear something on the subject of carrying New York, Connections, and New Jersey."

But the Constitution does not go far enough. How can it fall to see that the vital issue to day before the Demotratic party is whether President Cleveland shall be the candidate in the coming Presidential campaign? The the platform becomes a matter of secondary interest In fact, if Mr. Cieveland is renominated, so far as the country is concerned, the platform will, in that act, be written. The campaign must of necessity be waged on the line of President Cleveland's tariff reform message. If the Constitution does not want to see the "fre traders bring about the defeat of the Demo et it come out courageously and oppose the renomina ion of President Cleveland. WR. P. TONLINSON. NEW YORK, March 5, 1884.

Some Officeholders Called OF.

From the New York Times. The circular proposed to be sent out bearing the names of two prominent Pederal officials and invit-ing Postmasters to make a canvass of those doing busi-ness at their offices—a circular very justly and forcibly condemned-has been abandoned, and the work ind cated will be done by citizens unconnected with th

If he Should Decline.

From the Washington Critic. What if President Cleveland should decline a renomination? Is there any one authorized to say, or any evidence on record to show that he will not?

The Business World Against Cleveland. From Interviews with New York Business Men in the Cin cinnati Enguirer.

What do you think about the political situaion as affected by the depressed state of business? "I think it militates against the election of Cleveland. When he can before Wall street in general withheld sur money in New York. I don't believe Cleveland will get any next time to speak of. Most of the large subscribe is not much complained of personally, but the general operation of his four years is heading against him. and perhaps for that reason they rushed the convention so early in June. There was a demand here for a change at the close of Arthur's Administration. We have not had the change. Now, when the President comes up for reelection his strength ought to be in the fact that the business world does not want any change; but, on the contrary, by his late message he announces his reflec tion to mean a change. He ought to have brought the change about during his first term."

I next called upon Mr. T. S. Musgrave, a banker and

proker, who has been rather favorable to Cleveland and the Democracy. Mayor Hewitt made him, not long ago, Commissioner in one of the departments Said I: The street is very dull, I suppose? "Yes, and it is going to be dull for at least four

months. I think Cleveland has mused his change a not going to be reclected.

The Latest Republican Champion.

From the Chicago Tribune. "You ask whence comes our candidate ?"
Our answer is to you.
He comes from Indiana.
And his name is Walter Q.
Gresham!

Comes from southern Indiana.
Where the broad Ohlo roils,
And his boom will keep expanding
Till the closing of the polis.
Greshatt!

Comes from out the paw-paw country,
"Where the builtrogs have the chills,"
With a boom that's late in starting,
But it's solid as the hills.
Gresham!

"You ask whence comes our candidate!"
O, no. I reckon not!
Why, he comes from "Injeanny,"
And the Hoosiers call him Wat.
Gresbam! The Democrate Must Have the Pivetal

From the Rhinebeck Gazette Can the Democrats win without the pivotal States? Which party can produce the stronger candidates in these States? Will either party dare force nominations upon these States through delegates from outside their borders in opposition to the will of the electors in the States where the battle is to be fought? Will it be wise for the Administration to bring its off

in defiance of the wishes of the Democratic party? Mr. T. J. Brown of Texas in Favor of

From the Galveston News. I believe that the same elements that opp Cleveland at Chicago are the promoters of the Hill oom, and that the same men are at the bottom of it in I don't believe that it will have any effect on Mr. Cleveland's chances for the nomination. He was cominated at Chicago against their wishes and over their trangous efforts and I believe that the next Convention large majority of the Democratic party has been any ious for years for a square fight on the tariff question. Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876 on a platfor explicit upon that question. Mr. Cleveland led us on to a victory in 1884, and has given to the country an Administration free from the suspicion of jobs and corrup-tion, one that cannot be assailed, and needs no defence as the representative of the party. Be has in his message to the present Congress ably and boldly presented the laure for the next campaign. It is the ground upon which we have long sought to meet the Republicana and to abandon him as our standard bearer will in effect be to fiv from the battle we have brought on. With platform on the tariff question as explicit as his nessage and Cleveland as the head of our ticket. we can go before the people with low taxes and an honest Government and win a brilliant victory. It is but just to the party and to Mr. Cloveland that his Administration, which is the first or our party since 1881, should be endorsed because it has been able, honest, and in the interest of the people. If we are defeated with such a platform and such a ticket it would be better for success at the expense of principle. If the many are to be robbed by high tariff to enrich a few, then I say let

that foul wrong be perpetrated by Republicana, but b A Voice in Enruest,

TO THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The Administration pretends that in revising the tariff they are letermined to protect American labor. Let us see how he new tariff bill observes this purpose.

In the free list we find the following articles all e which can be produced in this country by labor, and the adoption of which would be a blow to the labor emsloyed in their production, as follows: Cement, spirit of turpentine, iron or sicel, cotton ties, or hoops for baling purposes, needles sewing, darning, knitting, &c.; copper in the form of ores, marble of all kinds, rough or squared; building stone of all kinds. The Heroid says there should be a duty on enly six sritcles, which does not look much like protection to American labor, but it is in favor of free shims, and no American labor, but it is in favor of free ships, and no one need look to it for protection. So much for one of the upholders of Clevelandism, which favors free fish

The new fisheries treaty can never be ratified. It shows clearly enough that in its negotiations our Gov trament is so thoroughly pro-British in sentiment that hamberlain to pull the wool over its eyes. Depen spon it, the workingmen of this country will never tole ate any party that does not stand square for protection for SUR deserves the gratitude of all American work ngmen for its fearless stand against free trade

AN AMERICAN WORKHAR. 420 EAST FORTY RIGHTS STARKT.

Mr. Coming and the Friendly Sons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, "Auti-Coercion," in his reference to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and myself, is as amusingly sinine as the hedge scholar who described the crab He assumes that the Friendly Seus is an Irish-Amer ican political society. Its high distinction is that it is absolutely non-sectarian and non-palitical. He intimates that I was allowed to drop from the Freedency For that office I was not only set a candidate, but actively advocated the election of an esteemed follow member.

The rest of his note calls for no remark save that the predence of each culter which is come the paramal independence of each culter which is come the paramal independence of each culter which is come to be secured that your anonymous correspondent is not a member, the which perhaps should have spared him year attention and the notice of the secure of t

She Meant It.

"You shouldn't have taken 'No' for an an swer so readily, Charley," said his more experienced friend. "Don't you understand that a girl's no eften means yes."

"the didn't say 'No.' Jack," responded Charley, un-terly without hole. "She said. Haw,"

A SPELLING REFORM IN CONGRESS. How it is Proposed to Resulate the English

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The bill which Mr. Voorhees has introduced, by request, to provide for "an amended orthography." eribes that it shall take effect upon all the public schools of the Territories and those of the District of Columbia, and also upon the Military and Naval Academies, and upon the

Indian and colored schools in the Territories." It begins by enacting that "the followng amended orthography shall be recognized as correct," and then that it shall be taught in the institutions just enumerated. thography in question is grouped under twelve heads. The first ordains that silent e shall be dropped "when phonetically uscless, as in are, live, vineyard, believe, bronze, single, engine, granite, eaten, rained, and so forth," and in "beast, hearken, and so forth." while the same edict tells us to "write er for re, as in theater cater, and so forth."

Then follow five additional commands, relating also to the vowels and the diphthongs: Recond-Drop a from an inving the sound of a as in feather, leather, and so forth. The deliver leather, and so forth. The deliver leather, and so forth. The deliver leather and so forth. The deliver leather leather

Having thus disposed of the vowels and diphthongs, the bill proceeds in the following five sections to handle the consonants:

sections to handle the consonants:

seventh—Donble consonants shall be simplified:

Final b, d, n, r, t, t, t, n as n abb, add, erg, im, purr,

but ballifi, dnll, burn and so forth.

Medial before anniher consonant as battle, ripple,

written | writtn | and so forth.

Initial unascented prefare, and other unaccented syl
lables, as in abbreviate, accuse, affair, and so forth; cur
vetting traveller, and so forth.

Eighth—thange d and soft, final, to t when so pro
nounced, as in crossed | crost-looked | donkt | and so

forth unless the e affects the preceding sound, as in

change. Anneed.

Ninth—thange gh and ph to f when so pronounced, as

in cough, philosophy, and so forth.

Tenth—Change s to x in distinctive words, as in abuse,

werb; house, verb; rise, verb; and so forth.

Eleventh—Drop t in catch, witch, and so forth.

It only remains for this bill to take up the

It only remains for this bill to take up the cases of a few words which seem to its compiler to dely reduction to any of his previous classifi-cations, and this produces the following regula-

tion:
Twelfth-Change the spelling in the following regulation:
Ake (ache), anker (anchor); benty (hearty; could could), hole (hole), parlament (parliament), receit (receipt), rime (trhyme), sent (scent), aithe (acythe), winner (women), yoman (yeoman); drop silent b in bomb, crumb, sebt, doubt, damb (amb imb, numb, plumb, subtle, auccumb, thumb; change c lack to a in cinder, expence, Berce, bence, once, pence, scarce, since, seurce, theuce, there, whence; drop the h of ch in chamoniue, choler, choicra, melanchuly, school, stomach; drop g in feign, foreign, awereign; drop h in achae, burgh, chost; drop g in haushy; though the through (thru); drop s in alsa, demeane, islam; Provided, That the foregoing rules shall not apply to proper names, and provided puther. That where ambiguity would result from the use of the said rules the old form may be retained.

Section 2 of the act is intended to show these

suit from the use of the said rules the old form may be retained.

Section 2 of the act is intended to show that whatever liberties the ordinary pedagogue may choose to take with the English language, it is dangerous to trille with statute orthography. It declares that any officer, school director, committee, or teacher in control of any school described in this act, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the act shall be removed from office.

The bill has been referred to the Committee on Education to wrestle with. It is a curious speculation how much legislation of this sort would be asked for should Congress establish the National University which it has been asked to found.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

The old and tousled blue window shades of the Barge Office have given place to next brown ones, and the change has brought a heap of joy to Surveyor Seattle's famous staff of women inspectors. Their apartments are now said to be quite hemelike and comfertable, and the only measure now necessary to complete the happi-ness in the building is the return of Superintendent Whalen, the big-moustached man who has charge of the

office. Capt. Whalen has been sick with pneumonia. One of America's beauties arrived on the Aurania on Sunday. She is Ruth Blackwell, a daughter of Judge Holladay of the Pacific slope, and with her she brought her swell English husband, William Blackwell People competent to judge of the reigning beauties of the two countries say that Mrs. Blackwell ranks with the best of them. Her husbund is of the celebrated pickle firm.

Old Capt. Watta as he is familiarly spoken of by his ntimates in the Seventh Regiment, has been rehearsing the story of his experience with the skin-tight trousers when he charged on the Astor place rioters years ago. The story will be "fired" at his comrades of the Nint Company to-merrow evening at Delmonico's, where the

Gould, and 120 other folks with rold lace will be there. Mr. Edward Aronson, accompanied by his sister, start-ed for Florida yesterday morning. People in the theatrical world express much concern regarding Mr. Aron son's health, and he has been advised by his physicians

to take a long rest. "The suit brought against Howell Osborn by his tailors and florists." said a once well-known men about town the other day, "recalls to my mind the many jolly times I had with the young sport. I had just come into a pot of money, and so had he, and together with another changle we went across the water and did Eurene. We had a gay time, I tell yen, and, although we were gone only a year, we were as blace as though we'd been riot ing here for ten years when we got back. It cost me \$25,000, and I had only reached my majority. That tri; was our ruin. This town was too slow for us after our European experience, so we got to throwing away our money more recklessly than ever. As an example, I will quote a breakfast given by young Osborn for five that out him \$200, besides a \$20 tip to the waiter. It was so much fun as it was cracked up to be either, and if we had to live our lives over again I guess we'd know bet ter. I would anyhow." There are many swells in this wn who have had a similar experience and who not

feel the same regrets. The Brooklyn Women's Club, a literary organization now twenty years old, austains a free kindergarten in that city. The school occupies the little Unitarian chap in Willew place, and has a full attendance. Every de a hot lunch is provided for the children by the clut committee appointed for that work, and mothers leav will be cared for better than they could be in their homes. Another year the club intends to extend the benefits of the school and increase its facilities in ever This club does no charity work, and its philas

thropic efforts are all in educational directions. Miss Marietta Holley, "Josiah Allen's wife," is ill of maiaria at her home in Adama Jefferson county, New York. Last winter Miss Holley spent several months in New York, receiving much attention from new and old friends, but this sesson she has been confined to the house so much of the time that she has not left her com-fortable country home. Miss Holley is in demand by the publishers and is kept steadily at work despite chill and other disagreeable accompaniments of malaria.

From London Mrs. Helen Campbell has gone to Paris e study the condition of the poor, and will remain there intil'July, and then go to Germany to stay until antum Mrs. Campbell had an exceptional opportunity of study-ing the poorer classes in London, and enjoyed it after the fashion of a reformer. On her return to this country she will be prepared to give all needful information re ative to the ways and means of living in large cities without work or money.

Observant Breoklyn women say that the loss to house keepers from the injury done the furniture and hangings by the reckless manner in which ashes are emptied is far greater than has been realized. Once a week the carts pass through the streets, and in this March weather the sahes penetrate into every window of every house. The sammen empty the barrels in the most carcless manner, and so overload their wagons that every motion sends the dust flying. Particular housekeepers declare that women would manage better than matter, and that the present system is so bad that it could not possibly be any worse. Covered carts and careful workmen would mitigate some of the evils.

The Sun and the Women of the South. From the Mobile Register.

In a recent issue of THE SUN we find the following: "The women of Charester, of Savannah, of Mobile, and of New Orleans, have always been distinruished for the sweetness and melodicusters sires, and for a very charming manner of speech Nothing can be more correct than this statement.

Any man who has instened to the voices of the fair ones of the cities named, when the moon was draping the earth in silvery sheen, and soft breezes bore the sounds of distant music or silvery laughter upon their viewiess wings, can bear testimony to the witchery of these sweet voices, the charm of this winning manner.

But met only at such times. The voice of the woman of the cities named is melodiess in the mest ordinary affairs of life. It is true there are exceptions. There are bad-tempered and cross-grained women, even in bouthern cities. But we do not undervalue the bunch of sweet grapes, because there are a few unrips and sour

we congratulate Twa Sun on its perspicacity. We have an idea that the writer of the article from which we quote has had some Southern experiences. It is to be hoped that he has. Perhaps he has listened to the sweet and meledious voices that he writes of If so, as long as memory remains with him, so long will the charm of these voices andure.

SHE PAINTED SIX TIMES,

But Kept Right on with the Play, and Fintaked the Performance.

From the Chicago Times. A very plucky little woman is lying sick at the Lelane Hotel in this city. She is Miss May Yohe, whose rich contrato voice and mosest, pretty ways made se many friends for her during the long run of the Arabian Rights at the Chicage Opera House last summer, and during the autraordinary successful season of "Natural Gas." which closed last Saturday night at the same theatre.

How little the people composing the vast audience of Saturday sight the week of the results and the standard of the results and the same theatre.

Saturday night at the same theavre.

How little the people composing the vast audience of Saturday sight knew of the trouble this delicate young weman was going through in order to fulfil her obligation to them and to gain their approval. Wern out with the hard work and nervous worry of a long season of rehearsals and performances, none of which she ever missed. Miss Yohe, who is only 19 years old, fell in ten distinct fainting lits batween 5 o'clock and 7 Saturday ovening. Her physician, her friends, and Manager Hendorson himself told her she must not play that night, but for all that, when the curtain went up she was dressed for her part, and a mount of argument could keep her off the stage. She was accompanied by a woman who was testand in the wings and furnish restoratives if she should require them; and she did require them, for she tainted six times during the zer-formance. Whenever she left the faintness evercoming her she stopped into the wings, fell into her hurse's arms, and lost consciousness. Six times she did this, and the taughing audience knew nothing about it. Everybody, from the manager down, tried to keen her of the stage, but as soon as she rallied she returned to her task of amusing the audience.

One striking exhibition of plack, amounting almost to felly, was made when Miss Yohe sang the "Lorraine" serenade, a performance of which all her audience demand two or three repetitions. At the conclusion of the song she felt a return of the faintness, and lest the stage only to fall into her nurse's arms unconscious. The audience applicated long and lest the stage only to fall into her nurse's arms unconscious. The audience applianced long and lest the stage only to fall into her nurse's arms unconscious. The audience applianced long and lest the stage only to fall into her nurse's arms unconscious, and sing the song again. After this she left the stage only to fall into dagain.

On the way out of the theater many a young woman of the audience probably said to hersel little every evening, and get

salary for it.

One of the most memorable sights yet wit-One of the most memorable sights yet witnessed was that at the cambridge Lent eightoared bumping races yesterday, when the
seens one of great gayety, was changed to one
of considerable gloom. It was the third day of
the races, and the second division, according to
custom, was started first. Some exciting
racing followed between crows representing
Queens'. Clare Trinity Hail, and Emmanuel.
Clare had succeeded in burping Queens' early
in the race, while Trinity Jiail, who tollowed
Clare, were pressed by Emmanuel College.
Clare had ensed up at the bank, having bumped
the first-named crew, and Trinity Hail, trying
their utmost to provent their downtail, ran the
nose of their boat into the Clare ship, but, in so
doing, unfortungately, the low of the craft ran dl, and is supposed to have penetrated to his

beart.

Only a few minutes claused before life was extinct, and it was decided not to goon with the other races. While the unfortunate gentleman was breathing his last the crowds of spectators, unaware of what had happened, as usual, were very inbilant over the races, but no sconer had the fatal news been conveyed cound than an imposing aight was witnessed.

Counsellor A. S. L. Shields, the Republican Hercules of the Twenty-fourth ward, fresh from the orange groves and alligator awamps of Florida, sat in his bijou drawing room yesterday afternoon dressed in a bine smoking jacket, and related his experience of a two weeks' trip in Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and teld of the politicians of this city and State he met at every turn.

"Simon Cameron, looking hale and hearty and as frisky as any young man in St. Augustine, la at the Ponce de Leon," he said, "so is Larry Jerome. Jerome had his pecket picked in Jacksonville the day of the reception to the Presidential party. Every time Jerome told the story he persisted in calling Jacksonville Jacksonburg, and at the Ponce de Leon now everybody calls Jacksonville Jacksonburg. Gen. Cameron is so delighted with the climate and the company that he is going to remain for some time and Larry Jerome will stay to keep him company."

Two Curious Tries of State Names.

From the London Court Journal.

A curious custom of those who adopt the

BUNBEAMS. -One of the best known young women of Omaha is six feet six inches tall. The man who would

records of the 2619 female graduates of American olleges says that 903 are married: 949 are teacher 133 are in other occupations, and 539 are not engaged in remunerative work.

-One recent morning when the ground was so covered with sleet as to be very slippery J. D. Belton of Clifton, Tenn., chased four deer five miles and captured them all. They could hardly stand on the

messenger boys, several of whom are quite sure that they can de up Mr. Debois at his own game, a belief that s shared by many citizens of Chicago. -Morris Cummings of Summerville, Mich. was drawing logs the other day, when his load tipped

frozen ground from under him. -When the mercury was 22° below zero at Virginia City, Nev., one day last month, a big black dog walked to the mouth of the Utsh shaft of the Comstock mines and jumped down. Some asserted that he had committed suicide. It is more likely that he felt the bot

-Railroad men in California estimate that up to Jan. 1, 40,000 California excursion tickets were sold in 1887, representing \$4,000,000 profit to the trans continental roads alone. This does not include the first-class and second-class, or emigrant, single-trip tickets hat have been largely sold, which are estimated as increasing the number of tickets to 100,000 for the year

the animal may grow. But if the branding iron is ap plied in the "light of the moon" the scar will apread, and the lighter the moon the larger will be the apread. -Here's a short but effective paragraph cut from the Times of Deadwood: "There is a high-toned cuss on Sherman street of socialistic tendencies who practises his political teachings. He bas no wood, but a poer woman in the neighborhood has. She worked and earned it, and he divides with her; he always walts un-til he thinks she has gone to hed before he makes the

-Richmond, Va., asserts that she is the first city in the world to run, fight and heat a car by electricity. Its new patent heaters have just been put in operation. Four heaters were arranged in a series under the seata having a radiating surface of fourteen aquare feet and an electrical resistance of 188 ohma. A rrent of two amperes, equivalent to one horse power energy, was obtained from the averbrad wire, and though the day was cold and raw, the car was heater

who has become rich through the boom out there, wants a wife, and sensibly goes to the newspapers to help him. in a letter to the fian Franchico Examiner he says that at night he "wouldn't feel so leansome " if he had some good woman to "kind of otherk him up" a little "The boom has made one rich," he writes, "but as far a women is conserved it ain't the same as it to wish dire he writes, "but as far as women is conserved it ain't the same as it is with dire. There ain't no boom in wimmen. In fact, it beats hill how scarce they are in this glorius land. Any Pour girl who may wish for a home in Southern Californi can have one by adressing to William know who is in want of a wife between the age 25 and 35 years. The first want of a wife between the age 25 and 35 years. The first want of a wife between the age 25 and 35 years. The first want of a wife between the age 25 and 35 years. The first want of a wife between the age 25 and 35 years. The first want of a will have a good, honest, scher man, and a man that is never seen go inside a saless. What more do a woman want?

Horrid Death in a University Boot Bace From the London Datty Nespe.

nose of their boat into the Clare ship, but doing, unfortunately, the bow of the era into the side of No. 4, Mr. Edward Stuart

no sconer had the fatal news been conveyed round than an imposing sight was witnessed. The large crowd, principally composed of representatives clad in colors of the different colleges, were seen wonding their way home with downcast heads, while all the boat house flags were immediately dropped half-mast high.

Larry Jerome's Pocket Ficked in Florida

A curious custom of those who adopt the stage as their profession was illustrated in the case of Mr. Hamilton Astley, an actor who died in London a few days since. He was a younger prother of Mr. W. H. Kendal, and it is an open secret that his family name was Grimston, yet three of the brothers Grimston were at one time perferming simultaneously upon the London stage—one as Mr. W. H. Kendal, another as Mr. C. W. Garthorne, and the third as Mr. Hamilton Astley. At the same period three other actors similarly related, whose family name was not so well known, were appearing in the metropolis under different cognomens, all acquainted with the stage being aware that Mr. F. H. Celli, Mr. Herbert Standing, and Mr. W. Carleton were brothers.

steal a kiss from her must carry a step ladder. -Some one who has been looking up the

-The story comes from New Lenox, Ill., that a boy there has two big Cochin China roosters. which he has "broke" so that he can drive them doub! to a small sled or waxon. The last boy that got into the newspapers for doing this lived in Maine.

ice, and soon became thoroughly exhausted. -The Chicago News says that Shoo-fly Tim's challenge to the world for a sleeping march has produced considerable commotion among the Chicago

over, falling on him, breaking his legs and plinning him to the ground. A friend came to his help, broke all the log chains they had in fruitless efforts to get the logs off of Cummings, and finally liberated him by chopping the

air rushing up from below and wanted more of it. He fell 250 feet, and hadn't a whole hone left.

-At a recent lawsuit in Texas thirteen expert cat: le branders swere that when entile were branded in "the dark of the moon" the brand will never get larger than the first impression no matter how much

livry, and carries his part home. We will give his name if he doesn't quit."

-Mr. William Knox of Santa Monica, Cal.,